COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR) DATE DISTR. 20 Feb 1952

25X1C SUBJECT Stalin Machine Factory in Kramatorsk NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted] NO. OF ENCLS. 1 (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. April 1947 - July 1948 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

[redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted]

1. The Stalin Plant in Kramatorsk (37°33'E/48°43'N), Ukrainian S.S.R., was completely reconstructed by April 1947. Two-thirds of the new machines were of German origin. About 200 German machines, most of them from a Duesseldorf machine factory, were stored in the northwestern section of the plant. Among those machines were 80 to 100 lathes of various sizes, planing, boring, and grinding machines and pneumatic hammers.

2. The plant produced propellor shafts in various sizes; shafts for power plants, including two large shafts for the Dnepropetrovsk power plant; boilers for heating plants; and gun barrels 6 to 8 meters long, with a caliber of 20-cm to 28-cm. The gun barrels had several cooling jackets tapering toward the reinforced muzzle. The boilers produced were 20 meters in length and two or three boilers were worked on simultaneously.

3. Except for the items shipped to the Dnepropetrovsk power plant, the destination of the products was not known. A railroad car loaded with 20 to 30 tons of copper and aluminum shavings left the plant every two weeks.

4. Every day, six 60-ton railroad cars delivered rolled products from the steel plant and rolling mill located south of the Stalin plant. Zinc, nickel, and ball bearings up to 30 cm in diameter, were also delivered to the plant.

5. The plant had its own power station and gas plant. Most of the electricity, however, was supplied by the Dnepropetrovsk power plant. *

6. In mid-1948 the plant employed about 10,000 Soviets, 40 percent of whom were women, working in three shifts. About 1,000 to 1,500 Soviet forced laborers and about 1,500 PWs worked in one shift. *

25X1 * [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of this plant, see Annex. This report contains detailed information confirming and supplementing previous reports. The dimensions of the buildings are not entirely correct. The accuracy of production data reported cannot be determined.

1 Annex: Sketch. 25X1

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Legend:

A. Stalin Machine Plant.

1. Sawmill equipped with three saw frames and one machine used to cut wooden pavement blocks.

2. Dump for section iron and sheets. Four or five carloads were dumped here every day.

3. Workshop called CMK. This was a brick and iron structure with glassed roof. There were three gates south of the building. About 500 laborers cut materials for the plant production. The workshop was equipped with cutting torches, boring machines, bending machines, press-cutting machines, and large cranes.

4. Large coal dump.

5. Plant carpenter shop.

6. Motor pool and repair shop.

7. Two saw frames.

8. Production and storage of slag stones.

9. Oxygen plant, used for plant requirements.

10. Test plant.

11. Pay office.

12. Gate I for civilians.

13. Power plant and gas plant.

14. Coal dump.

15. Plant for the production of heating gas from coal. Large elevated pipe lines lead to the various plant departments.

16. Foundry with one large and several small casting furnaces, one open-hearth furnace, and one electro-magnetic crane. The large furnace cast 50-ton iron ingots, and the small furnaces cast wheels for lift cranes, as well as iron ingots. The open-hearth furnace had a capacity of 20 tons of scrap.

17. Workshop with sand-grinding mills and for dressing molding sand.

18. Forge under construction.

19. Warehouse for single parts.

20. Pattern shops, a four-story stone structure, equipped with modern wood-working machines from Upper Silesia. Among them were 12 planing machines, 8 to 10 belt saws, and several combination machines.

21. Aluminum department where pots were produced. No details were known.

22. Central technical laboratory, a four-story brick building with glassed roof, equipped with tensile and pressure-testing machines, lathes and grinding machines. New machines from Moscow were not yet unpacked in July 1948. [redacted]

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23. Tool shop, a steel and masonry building with a steel-framed glass roof. This shop, constructed in 1946, was the most modern building

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in the plant and was equipped with 80 lathes, 40 to 60 boring machines, one large surface grinding machine, small grinding machines, and abrasive stones. This shop was used mainly for the production of small shafts, which were straight or which had four to six bends.

24. Steel and masonry structure, used as warehouse for coal, coke, sand, and gypsum. This building had a railroad connection.

25. Open workshop with two cranes used for loading ingots to be transported to the pressing shop.

26. Molding shop, steel and masonry structure, steel framed glass roof.

27. Forge. This building was of the same construction as the molding shop and was equipped with six furnaces, two or three lathes, open forge fires with three or four small pneumatic hammers, and press-cutting machines for sheets. This forge was used in processing small shafts and iron rings.

28. Pressing shop, called pressovic. This was an old steel and masonry building with a partially glassed roof and was equipped with one very large American hydraulic press for forging large shafts, two large furnaces, six to eight small furnaces, several hardening furnaces, four small hydraulic presses, one large iron saw, and one 50-ton crane.

28a Smokestack.

29. Grinding shop. In April or May 194[redacted], one shaft, 80 centimeters in diameter with two bends, broke into two parts while being ground. The incident was checked by government inspectors. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] serious complications had appeared in the production of shafts. These shafts were previously shipped from America.

30. Lathe shop with one lathe for material 25 meters long, six or eight lathes for material 10 meters long, two turret lathes which were 6 to 8 meters in diameter, and crane installations.

31. Dispensary, a three-story building.

32. Gate I with guard house.

33. Water tower, 10 to 12 meters in diameter with a stone foundation and a wooden superstructure.

34. Three large workshops were under construction. Masonry work was being done on the steel skeletons, roofs were being covered with glass, and the partitions were installed. Machinery had not been installed.

35. Central chemical laboratory where material samples were tested with acids and the carbon content was determined.

36. Hardening shop. This was the highest plant building and was equipped with one large gas-burning hardening furnace, hardening baths, and two 10-ton cranes.

37. Shop producing guns for ships and trains. This was a large brick building with a glass roof and was equipped with numerous machines, including traveling cranes.

38. Gun barrel shop. This was an old reconstructed stone building with glassed roof and had a railroad connection. The machines were close together. No details were known.

39. Storage area for dismantled machines.

40. Plant gate.

B. Steel plant and rolling mill equipped with three blast furnaces.

C. Assembly shop for guns. This shop was about 3 kilometers from the machine factory.

D. Narrow steel bridge for pedestrians.

E. Steel railroad bridge which had no piers in the water.

F. Plant area. Japanese workers were previously observed there.

Stalin Machine Factory in Kramatorsk

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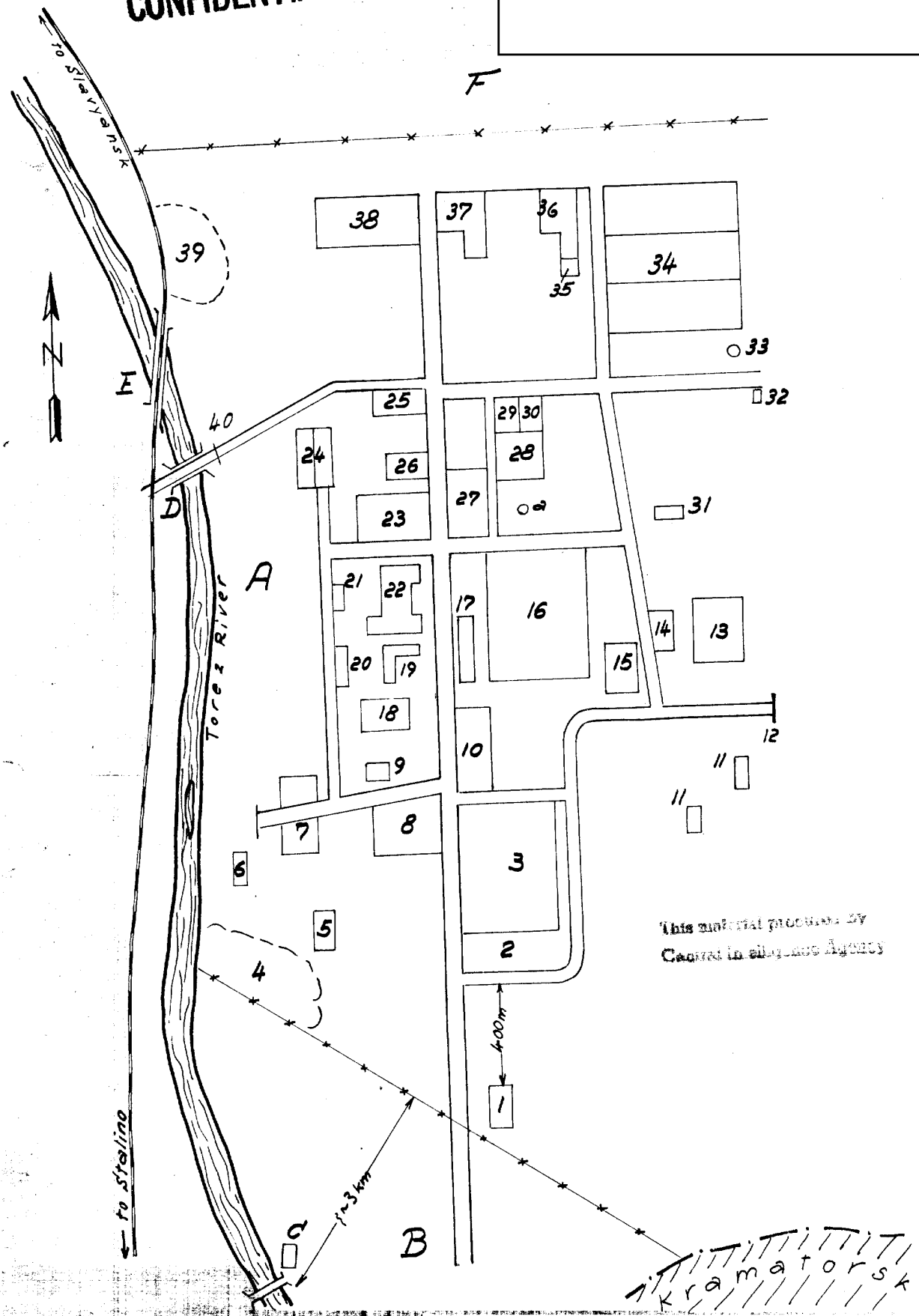

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